

## Wishing.

BY JOHN G. SAKE.

Of all amusements of the mind,  
From logic down to fishing,  
There isn't one that you can find,  
So very cheap as "wishing!"  
A very choice diversion, too,  
If we but rightly use it,  
And not, as we are apt to do,  
Pervert it and abuse it.

I wish—a common wish indeed—  
My purse was somewhat fatter,  
That I might cheer the child of need,  
And not my pride to flatter;  
That I might make oppression reel,  
As only gold can make it,  
And break the tyrant's rod of steel,  
As only gold can break it!

I wish that sympathy and love,  
And every human passion  
That has its origin above,  
Would come and keep in fashion—  
That scorn, and jealousy, and hate,  
And every base emotion,  
Was buried fifty fathoms deep  
Beneath the stormy ocean.

I wish that friends were always true,  
And motives always pure;  
I wish the good were not so few,  
I wish the bad were fewer;  
I wish that persons ne'er forgot  
To heed their plumes teaching;  
I wish that practicing was no  
So different from preaching.

I wish that modern worth might be  
Appraised with truth and candor;  
I wish that innocence were free  
From treachery and slander;  
I wish that men their vows would mind,  
That women ne'er were rovers;  
I wish that wives were always kind,  
And husbands always lovers.

I wish—in fine—that joy and mirth,  
And every good ideal,  
May come ere while throughout the earth  
To be the glorious real,  
Till God shall every creature bless  
With his supremest blessing,  
And hope be lost in happiness,  
And wishing be possessing.

## Kissing.

A sprightly, amusing American  
correspondent in Paris, thus describes  
the rage of kissing in "La Belle  
France":

The almost universal custom of  
kissing in Paris seems at first very  
singular to a stranger coming from a  
country where the proprieties of life  
rarely permit you to take a lady's  
hand—much less to salute her. In  
France, to kiss a lady with whom you  
are not at all intimate, on meeting  
her, is very common; especially is  
this the case if she be a married lady.  
Not only the members of the family,  
but all the guests, expect invariably  
to salute the lady of the house on  
coming down in the morning. But  
though the modest American may,  
perhaps, escape the ceremony on ordi-  
nary occasions, yet on New Year's  
day it is imperative. On that morn-  
ing I came down to my coffee about  
nine o'clock. I sat down quietly,  
bidding madam bon jour, as on ordi-  
nary occasions. But I was not to get  
off so easily. In a few moments she  
was at my elbow, with "Mons. B., I  
am very angry with you." I expressed,  
of course, a regret and ignorance  
at having given her offence.

"Ah," said she, "you know very  
well the reason. It is because you  
did not embrace me when you came  
down this morning."  
Madame was a lady of, perhaps,  
twenty-eight, with jet black, glossy  
hair, large lustrous black eyes and a  
clear, fair complexion. She was very  
beautiful; had she been plain I should  
have felt less embarrassed. She wait-  
ed, as though expecting me to atone  
for my neglect; but how could I be-  
fore the whole table? I sat all this  
time trembling in my seat. At length  
Madame said: "Mons. B. embrassez  
moi." The worst had come. I arose  
tremblingly, put my white, bloodless  
lips, all greasy with butter and wet  
with coffee, (for in my embarrass-  
ment I had dropped my napkin,) to  
those of Madame. This was my first  
French kiss.

We expect after this that our young  
ladies will popularize the phrase "em-  
brassez moi," and make fashionable  
the practice.

**NONE LIVETH FOR HIMSELF ALONE.**  
—God has written on the flowers  
that sweeten the air—on the breeze  
that rocks the flowers upon the stem—  
upon the raindrop that refreshes the  
spring of moss that lifts its head in the  
desert—upon its deep chambers—up-  
on every penciled sheet that sleeps in  
the caverns of the deep, no less than  
upon the mighty sun that warms and  
cheers millions of creatures which  
live in its light—upon all his works  
he has written: "None liveth for  
himself alone."

A miscreant in Kentucky re-  
cently perpetrated the following in  
the company of several ladies:—  
"What did Adam and Eve do when  
they were expelled from the garden  
of Eden?" "They raised Cain!"—  
The ladies faint, and during the  
confusion the perpetrator made his  
escape, and has not been heard of  
since.

A man may think well, and  
yet not act wisely. The power to see  
what is right is very different from  
the power of doing it. A man of  
moral energy, will accomplish more  
with a little knowledge, than a man  
of inferior will, with much. And  
strength of will is generally acquired  
by struggling with difficulties in ear-  
ly life.

Policy is the best honesty!

## No Gloom at Home.

Above all things there should be  
no gloom in the home. The shadows  
of dark discontent and wasting frus-  
tration should never cross the thresh-  
old, throwing their large black shapes  
like funeral palls, over the happy  
young spirits gathered there. If you  
will, your home shall be heaven, and  
every inmate an angel there. If you  
will, you shall sit on a throne, and  
be the presiding household deity. O!  
faithful wife, what privileges, what  
treasures, greater or purer than thine!

And let the husband strive to for-  
get his cares as he winds around the  
long narrow street and beholds the  
soft light illuminating his little par-  
lor, spreading its precious beams on the  
red pave before it. The night is  
coft and cheerless perhaps, and the  
December gust battles with the worn  
skirts of his old overcoat, and snatches  
with a rude hand and wailing cry  
at the rusty hat that has served him  
many a year. He has been harassed,  
perplexed, persecuted. He has borne  
with many a cruel tone, many a cold  
word, and nursed himself up to an  
energy so desperate that his frame  
and spirits are weakened and de-  
pressed; and how his limbs ache with  
weariness; his temples throb with  
the painbeat caused by a too constant  
application; he scarcely knows how  
to meet his wife with a pleasant smile,  
or sit down cheerfully to their li-  
tle meal which she has provided with so  
much care.

But the door is opened, the over-  
coat thrown hastily off. A sweet  
voice falls upon his ear, and the tones  
are so soft and glad that hope, like a  
winged angel, flies right into his bos-  
om and nestles against his heart.

The latch is lifted, and the smiling  
face of his wife gives an earnest  
welcome. The shining hair is  
smoothed over her fair brow; indeed  
she stole a little coquettish glance at  
the mirror hanging in its narrow  
frame, just to see if she looked neat  
and pretty before she came out. Her  
eyes beams with love, her dress is  
tasteful—and what? Why! he for-  
gets all the trials of that long, long  
day, as he holds her in his arms and  
imprints a kiss upon her brow.

A home where gloom is banished,  
presided over by one who has learned  
to rule herself and her household,  
Christianity!—oh! he is thrice con-  
soled for all her trials. He cannot  
be unhappy; that sweetest, best,  
dearest solace is his—a cheerful  
home. Do you wonder that the man  
is strengthened anew for to-morrow's  
care?

## Young America Bent on Matrimony.

Over "Fourteen."—The following  
appears as a veritable local item in  
the *Detroit Free Press*:

A couple of young sprouts of  
American blood made their appear-  
ance yesterday before Justice Purdy,  
and requested to be united in the ho-  
ly bonds of matrimony. The ap-  
pearance of the applicants excited  
some suspicion, as their ages, judging  
from their looks, were about twelve  
for the lady, and fourteen for the  
gentleman. They set their years up  
to the full mark, however, and claim-  
ed a right to demand the performance  
of the ceremony, the young man  
twirling a ten spot around his finger  
with much nonchalance, as a sort of  
tacit inducement to the court to pro-  
ceed without further useless ques-  
tions. Upon the signified assent  
with much alacrity, and they being  
asked whether they were willing to  
take their oaths that they were of the  
necessary ages, young lady holding  
up her hand swore roundly that she  
was "over fourteen." The same per-  
formance was about being demanded  
of the young gentleman, when in  
walked the parental ancestors of the  
two young hopefuls, and a general  
disconcertion of their plans followed.  
They were about being led off by the  
ears to their mamma's, when Justice  
Purdy requested the young lady to  
explain how she dared to take the  
oath that she had just taken, and  
which he knew must be false. Noth-  
ing disconcerted, she stooped down  
and unlacing a little garter, drew out  
a piece of paper on which was writ-  
ten the word "fourteen." On the  
strength of this she had sworn that  
she was "over fourteen." That  
young lady ought to have been made  
a wife as soon as possible.

**HOW TO EXAMINE WELLS.**—The  
following simple mode of examining  
a well, to ascertain whether it con-  
tains any offensive substance, has  
been recommended as efficient:—  
"Place a common mirror over the  
well in such a position as to catch  
and throw the rays of the sun to the  
bottom of the well, which will be  
immediately illuminated in such a  
manner that the smallest pebbles, &c.,  
at the bottom can be as distinctly  
discerned as if held in the hand."  
The sun is in the best situation to be  
reflected in the morning or afternoon  
of the day.

The dry weather in Kansas is  
not extending through the country.—  
Letters from New England and New  
York, state that the farmers there  
are greatly inconvenienced by the in-  
cessant and heavy rains. In Minne-  
sota, there is now a heavy flood, which  
is doing great damage.

## [From the Chicago Tribune.] The Free State Programme.

The Free State men of Kansas,  
have chalked out a bold, straight for-  
ward programme, and are inflexi-  
bly resolved to follow it out to the  
letter. In the first place they will  
pay no taxes to the usurpers, nor  
recognize the validity of any of their  
acts.

In the next place, a census will be  
immediately taken, of all the inhabi-  
tants and voters in the Territory.

Thirdly—An election will be held  
on the first Monday of August under  
this census, for Governor, State offi-  
cers and legislature, as provided for  
by the Topeka Constitution.

Fourthly—Free State men will  
attend the polls this fall, at the Terri-  
torial election, and secure both the  
legislature and the delegate to Con-  
gress; which legislature, when it as-  
sembles, will immediately repeal, re-  
pudiate, wipe out, and obliterate every  
vestige of the acts and appointments  
of the bogus legislature from the day  
of the first invasion down to that  
time, and commence anew.

Fifthly—Said Legislature will sub-  
mit to a vote of the people, the To-  
peka Constitution, which of course  
will be ratified by an overwhelming  
majority. This document will then  
be forwarded to Congress, and ad-  
mission asked into the Union.

Sixthly—If the Constitution about  
being framed by the Border Ruffians,  
be submitted to the people, it will be  
quietly voted down; but if none be  
allowed to vote upon it but those who  
have been registered, the Free State  
men will refuse to vote, just as they  
have done at the present election.—  
Then the two Constitutions will come  
before Congress—one of them the  
work of Pro-Slavery filibusters; the  
other embodying the will of the vast  
majority of bona fide settlers of Kan-  
sas. And, furthermore, the latter  
will have the stamp of "regularity"

upon it, because of its having been  
submitted to the people for ratifica-  
tion, by a Legislature created by vir-  
tue of the organic act, Douglas' own  
bill; there can be no rejecting it on  
the ground of irregularity.

How will the Pro-Slavery part in  
Congress decide between the two  
Constitutions? People will ask these  
questions. But let it decide as it  
may, in the end the R-publicans will  
gain the victory. If the Topeka Con-  
stitution be adopted, Kansas will  
come into the Union with flying col-  
ors as a full-blooded Republican State.  
If the Lecompton Constitution is  
chosen, as soon as she is in the Union,  
the Free State men will forthwith take  
possession of the State Government,  
and proceed to kick the Pro-Slavery  
Constitution into a thousand frag-  
ments, and adopt the Topeka one.—  
Once in the Union as a sovereign  
State, they can do as they please,  
none daring to molest them. A "the  
"Democracy" will gain by rejecting  
the Free State Constitution, and se-  
lecting the Border Ruffian one, will  
be the execution, hatred and scorn of  
the free labor masses of the North,  
and heavier defeats at each subse-  
quent election in a free State."

All right but the Fourthly, Mr.  
*Tribune*. The people will have a  
Legislature of their own, before the  
"Fall Territorial Election," that  
will be amply able to carry out all  
their wishes.

## "I Mark only the Hours that Shine."

The above, if we rightly remember,  
is the inscription upon a sun dial in  
Italy. It inculcates a beautiful les-  
son which we may be prone to disre-  
gard. It would teach us to remem-  
ber the bright days of life, and not to  
forget the blessings God has given us.  
Life, it is true is not all bright  
and beautiful. But still it has its  
shades, and it is neither wise or grate-  
ful to dwell too much upon the dark-  
er portions of the picture. He who  
looks upon the bright side of life,  
and makes the best of everything, will,  
we think, other things being equal,  
be a better and a happier man than  
those who, as Franklin says, are al-  
ways looking at the ugly leg, and find  
occasion for complaint and censure  
in almost everything they meet with.

A boy got his grandfather's  
gun and loaded it, but was afraid to  
fire; he, however, lied the fun of  
loading, and so put in another charge,  
but still was afraid to fire. He kept  
on charging, but without firing, until  
he had got six charges in the old  
piece. His grandmother, learning  
his temerity, smartly reproved him;  
and, grasping the old continental,  
discharged it. The recoil was tremen-  
dous, throwing the old lady on her  
back! She promptly struggled to  
regain her feet, but the boy cried  
out, "Lay still, Granny—there are  
five more charges to go off yet!"

The line proposed for Minne-  
sota by Congress will make that State  
340 miles long by 240 wide.

"Matrimony," said a modern  
Benedict the other day, "produces  
remarkable revolutions. Here am I,  
for instance, in ten short months,  
changed from a sighing lover to a  
loring sire."

## [From the Missouri Democrat.] Disunion Rampant.

Every one who has an accurate  
knowledge of western politics and  
history, is aware that in a few years  
the entire Territory of the nation,  
north of Mason & Dixon's line, in-  
clusive of the State of Missouri, will  
be possessed and cultivated by free  
white labor, and that every effort to  
arrest this inevitable destiny will only  
accelerate the defeat of the system of  
involuntary servitude. If Kansas  
had been admitted into the Union as  
a slave State, this result, we believe,  
would have been postponed for many  
years to come. If Kansas, on the  
other hand, had been admitted as a  
free State, by the action of just and  
impartial laws, Missouri would have  
been able to retain her institutions  
for a much longer period than she  
can possibly do now.

But the disunionists of the south-  
ern States, aided by a corrupt admin-  
istration, would not permit justice to  
have its course. By a series of usurpa-  
tions unparalleled in history, and  
discreditable to humanity, they en-  
deavored to deprive the North and the  
northern settlers, of every right, po-  
litical and civil, and to drive them  
live outlaws from their just domain.  
For, let it be remembered that Kan-  
sas, by a compact, solemnly ratified  
by the South, which introduced and  
passed it, was as justly the property  
of the north-west as Texas is the  
property of the South. The South  
received Missouri as her share of the  
compromise, and to demand Kansas  
also was dishonorable and perfidious.

Perfidy is its own reward. The  
outrages by which the nullifiers en-  
deavored to steal Kansas, by exas-  
perating the Free State men, have  
rendered slave property, all along the  
frontier, the most precarious and  
unprofitable of all investments.

Every one who knows the charac-  
ter of the people of Kansas, and the  
history which has formed that charac-  
ter, is familiar with these facts.—  
He knows that no stone has been left  
unturned that could be turned—that  
no northern Territorial leader has  
been left alive who could safely be  
murdered—that no outrage has been  
omitted which could safely be com-  
mitted—by the administration of  
Pierce, and Atchison's banditti—in  
order to make Kansas a slave State.  
All have failed. Free institutions  
have obtained a victory by the valor  
of free men. Kansas must be a free  
State. As a reward and punishment  
for her services to the nullifiers, Mis-  
souri—willing or unwilling—will be  
obliged very shortly to follow in her  
train. Missouri, which tried to "crush  
the serpent," has been stung by  
it, and must succumb.

Aware of these facts, what was the  
administration to do? The party  
had done everything in its power, di-  
rectly and indirectly, by action and  
inaction, to force negro slavery on  
Kansas. It failed. What next?—  
Its best and only policy was undoubt-  
edly to try and save itself in the  
north, by taking the credit of secur-  
ing Kansas to freedom. This was  
Buchanan's policy. Walker was se-  
lected as its executor. He was suc-  
ceeding admirably. Suddenly the  
disunionists of the south opened a  
raking fire in his rear. Nothing could  
be more unjust, impolitic, unwise.—  
No human agency could make Kan-  
sas a slave State, and yet these fa-  
natics seem resolved to insist on im-  
possibilities. The South, of July 13,  
has seventeen articles from States' rights  
papers, denouncing Walker,  
and threatening Buchanan if he sus-  
tains him.

The object of all of them is to in-  
duce the President to recall Gov.  
Walker, because in his Topeka speech,  
he advocated the submission of the  
constitution to the popular vote.—  
They all admit that such a course  
would insure its defeat—in other  
words, that an overwhelming majority  
of the people are free-soil in senti-  
ment. Yet on this people, these res-  
olutely opposed to slavery, they wish  
the President to force the odoriferous  
institution! Even the black Re-  
publican of this city, the eulogizer  
and defender of the scalpels and as-  
sassin's who devastated Kansas, re-  
coils from this tyrannical suggestion.  
Not so far-southern "democracy."—  
However, we have no doubt that our  
contemporary will yet reconsider its  
expressions, and fall into the ebony  
line.

Even Gen. Stringfellow, the noto-  
rious "border ruffian," once denounc-  
ed this novel policy. He was heard,  
in a conversation on the Topeka con-  
stitution, to denounce its leaders, be-  
cause (it was rumored) they propos-  
ed to transmit it to congress without  
submitting it to a popular vote. Let  
the General take care. The southern  
democracy will expel him from the  
society of the faithful if he does not  
fall into line.

Will President Buchanan fall into  
line?

Much excitement was caused  
in Washington, Mo., on the 17th ult.,  
by the murder of a young man named  
Bullock, by his rival, Wm. L. Hall.  
The affair took place in the presence  
of the young lady they were courting,  
Hall drawing a knife and stabbing  
Bullock to the heart. The lady  
caught the murderer's hand, but too  
late to stay the blow.

## PRAIRIE CITY, KANZAS TERRITORY.

The settlement of Kansas will be read in  
the future with great interest. The ter-  
rors of her political history for the first two  
years will not astonish the future much  
more than her material prosperity and rapid  
settlement that so immediately succeeded  
the restoration of peace. The period of  
her fraternal civil war, for two years, was  
marked with greater brutality and danger  
than any other period since the formation  
of the Federal Government: extermination  
of the Free State settlers by death, or removal  
from the country was fully determined upon  
by the men abetting and leading this unna-  
tural warfare against their brothers, who had  
attempted to carve a home from this wild  
but beautiful country. Their oppressions  
have enlisted the sympathy, the talent, and  
the purse of the free North in behalf  
of their suffering brothers in the midst  
of these occidental regions. The tongues  
of old defenders of the cause of Freedom,  
united with many new ones—have been  
heard in our national councils, in warning  
and denunciation against the wrongs com-  
mitted upon the rights of their countrymen.

The immigration into the Territory this  
spring with the large amount of capital,  
and the consequent rise of property, the  
founding and building up of new towns, is  
as natural as the former period was unnat-  
ural.

All the lands of Eastern Kansas, for 100  
miles back, is soon to be occupied, not  
excepting many of the Indian Reservations.  
The mania for town property, like a prairie  
fire, is now sweeping over the land.  
Many of these towns are only to have an  
existence on paper, with perhaps a location.  
None, however, are to be covered by  
swamps, or lakes, as in many of the new  
States of the West; for swamps and lakes  
do not exist in Kansas.

Many of these towns are to possess real  
life, and investments made in them are de-  
signed to yield a most bountiful return.  
These towns are located in different parts  
of the territory, and the eye of the sagacious  
speculator will soon discover them.  
With the map of Kansas in his hand, he  
will readily decide in his mind the lines that  
are to be the great commercial arteries of the  
country, through which are to ebb and flow  
the business of the country, and carry to the  
still farther west, the civilization and set-  
tlement that is now flowing in here.

## PRAIRIE CITY

It is situated in the new Santa Fe road, forty-  
five miles west of Kansas City, and fifty-  
five miles south of Lawrence. The com-  
mence of New Mexico will soon be carried  
through this city, in wagons, each drawn  
by five or six pair of oxen or mules, carrying  
from four to six thousand pounds, and in  
trains of from ten to twenty miles each  
drives of from ten to twenty miles each  
day. Passing through the town are roads  
running from Lawrence to Oswatimie,  
Pecora, Paola, Ohio City, Stanton, and all  
points in the Neosho and Pottawatomie  
country, which have an immense travel.

The location of PRAIRIE CITY is not equal-  
led—certainly not surpassed—by any point  
on this road, at all suitable for a town. It  
slopes on a beautiful piece of land gently  
sloping to the South, with a prominent bluff  
on the northern extremity, from which can  
be seen for a distance of thirty miles, the  
most enchanting scenery of the "Heart of  
America," in speaking of which, the Rev.  
John Pierpont said, "God meant make a  
lovelier country, but it is very certain that  
he never has."

Bordering on the northern and southern  
extremities of the town are branches of the  
Ottawa creek, thus supplying it with an  
abundance of wholesome water.

Both of these streams are lined with tim-  
ber, from a quarter to a mile in breadth. The  
black walnut and the burr oak are the pre-  
vailing varieties, interspersed with black-  
berry, hickory, etc.; there is no pine or  
hemlock in Eastern Kansas. This timber  
is all taken by actual settlers, who reside on  
the ground. Claims with timber can be  
bought at this time, from five to fifteen hun-  
dred dollars.

## PRAIRIE.

As fine prairie as there is in this country,  
lies round about in this region. And many  
claims can yet be had within three, or four  
miles of the town.

## TIMBER.

There is a sufficient quantity of timber  
to supply the reasonable wants of the farm-  
ers, and for town purposes. And timber  
grows very fast in this country; the Locust  
can be grown from the seed in three or four  
years, sufficiently large for fence posts.

## FENCING.

A claim can hardly be found without  
sufficient stone on the same to fence it,  
and build all that is desired—Wire fence  
can be made at a cost of about forty cents a  
rod. This kind of fence would be, we  
think, the most available to start with; the  
Osage Orange will give protection to crops  
in about four years from the seed.

## STONE.

We have the best of building stone on  
the town site in great abundance. The  
cost of quarrying and hauling is about three  
dollars a cord. Lime and sand can be had  
at cheap rates, and in any quantities.

## WATER.

In this respect, we think, Prairie City has  
the advantage over many other towns in the  
country. While water, as a rule, is abun-  
dant, and of a good quality in the Territory,  
still it is of a better quality and more easily  
obtained in some localities than others.  
We think every citizen can have good wa-  
ter in his yard at an expense of from ten to  
twenty dollars. This, it will be acknowl-  
edged, is a desideratum of greater value  
than almost any thing else. It must be a  
great draw-back to a town, where all the  
water is brought from a spring, or hauled  
from the river, or obtained by digging from  
fifty to eighty feet to obtain it.

## EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES

We can truthfully say that in no part  
of Kansas Territory are the people so blessed  
with educational privileges as the people of  
this section. On "Liberty Hill," within  
the city site, is now being erected a Sum-  
mary, which is designed for four teachers.  
When completed it will be two stories in  
height, surmounted with an ornamental  
cupola. The M. E. Church (North) have  
located and design soon to commence erect-  
ing a University within one-half mile of  
here, which, when completed, will be se-  
cond to none west of the Mississippi river.

With these facts in consideration, peo-  
ple in the States can have no grounds for  
hesitating to remove here for fear of debar-  
ring their children from educational privi-  
leges.

## PRAIRIE CITY.

Is fairly under way, with more improve-  
ments and better prospects than any other  
town in this great middle thoroughfare.  
Such is our position, that we defy success-  
ful competition. Our main street already  
has a business appearance, and several

buildings are now in process of erection.  
No place in the Territory will make greater  
returns to the capitalist for money invest-  
ed than will Prairie City.

## TO MECHANICS.

No class is needed here more than me-  
chanics. The most liberal inducements are  
offered them by the Association. One, two,  
and three lots are donated to them—accord-  
ing to the occupation pursued and the  
amount invested in improvements. Me-  
chanical occupations of every description  
can be followed here with great safety,  
affording harvests of profit to the en-  
gagers. Families emigrating from the States  
generally leave their household goods behind  
to avoid paying the exorbitant freight-  
age up the Missouri, and consequently  
they rely upon the Territory for a re-  
fuge. Thus it will be seen that the demand for  
everything indispensable for housekeeping  
must necessarily be great.

H. J. CANNIFF, Pres't.

M. SARVER, Sec'y.

## GODEY'S BEST EFFORT!

Still greater attractions will be offered in  
Godey's Lady's Book for 1857.

Fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth volumes of the  
Pioneer Magazine! Especially devo-  
ted to the wants of the Ladies of  
America. This work has been  
the standard for twenty-  
seven years, and con-  
tains more brilliant

## ENGRAVINGS AND STORIES.

Than any other Periodical of the age.

Volume LIV. of Godey's Lady's Book  
commenced in Jan. 1857, and the Publisher  
and Proprietor would take this occasion to  
return his thanks to the Ladies of America  
for their steady patronage of their own book  
since its first publication in July, 1830, by  
the same publisher, a period of over twenty  
seven years, a circumstance unparalleled in  
the Magazine Literature of the country. He  
would be wanting in common gratitude to  
that great Republic of ladies, for whom it  
is his pride to say, that he was the first to  
commence a Magazine suited to their wants  
and for whom he has labored longer and bet-  
ter than any other man in the Union, if he  
did not use all the means that a long experi-  
ence and the command of money gives him,  
to make the best and most suitable work  
for those who have so liberally and so long  
patronized him; and he feels assured that  
so long as he may deserve it, by publishing  
the best Lady's Book in the country, so long  
will that encouragement be continued. It  
will be impossible for him to enumerate all  
that he intends to do this year, but he will  
again promise that the Book for 1857, shall  
surpass that of 1856. Let the result show.

## NEW FEATURES FOR 1857!!

A New and Very Interesting Story—by  
Metta Victoria Victor, (late Fuller) was  
commenced in the January number.

Miss Virginia F. Townsend, commenced  
one of her thrilling stories in the February  
number.

Marrio Harlan, author of "Alone" and  
"Hidden Path" will also contribute during  
the year.

Mrs. A. B. Neal, commenced in the Janu-  
ary number, and will continue in every num-  
ber a story of domestic nature.

Trials of an English Housekeeper, con-  
tinued; also, Carolina Backwoods Sketch-  
es, by a celebrated author.

Pauline Forsyth, Mrs. S. J. Hale, Miss  
Virginia D'Forrest, Mrs. E. F. Ellis, Mrs. Au-  
rie E. Porter, Mrs. Nichols, Miss A. T. Wil-  
bur, Rev. Hastings Weld and W. Gilmore  
Simms, Esq., will all contribute during the  
year.

This is only giving an idea of our inten-  
tions for 1857;—in short Godey's Lady's  
Book, will possess the interest of any other  
three Magazines. TERMS:—CASH IN AD-  
VANCE!

One Copy one year, \$3.00 Two Copies  
\$5.00 Three copies for one year (in advance)  
\$6.00 Five Copies, and one extra to person  
making the club \$10.00. 8 copies one year  
and an extra copy to the person sending the  
club, making 9 copies for \$15.00; Eleven  
copies one year, 1 extra, \$20.00.

The only Magazine that can be introduced  
into any of the above clubs is Arthur's Home  
Magazine—one or more of that work can be  
included in the Club in place of the Lady's  
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Harpers Magazine and the Lady's Book,  
one year, for 4.50 this is the only way we  
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